

New Jersey Private Well Water Test Reporting Form

The New Jersey Private Well Test Reporting Form is a standardized form to be used exclusively by laboratories reporting well test results to their client in accordance with the Private Well Testing Act Regulations N.J.A.C. 7:9E.

These laboratory analyses were completed for the purposes of complying with the Private Well Testing Act. In accordance with the Private Well Testing Act Regulations all analytical results except for coliform (total, fecal, or e. coli) shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date of sample collection. All coliform (total, fecal, or e. coli) analytical results shall remain valid for a period of six months from the date of sample collection.

- ☐ Analytical results meet primary and secondary contaminant standards for drinking water
- ☐ One or more of the analytical results do not meet primary⁺ contaminant standards for drinking water
- ☐ One or more of the analytical results do not meet secondary⁺⁺ contaminant standards for drinking water

CLIENT INFORMATION:

Name: _____ Date Test Requested: _____

Mailing Address & Phone #: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Property Address: _____ Municipality: _____ Muni Code (4 digit): _____

County: _____ Property Lot: _____ Block: _____

GPS Location- State Plane Coordinates (feet): (X) _____ (Y) _____

GPS Coordinate Origin (Circle One): Well Head/ Front Door/Sample Collection Point/Other (Explain): _____

NJ Well Permit or Well Record Number: _____ (if known)

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Reporting Laboratory Name & ID #: _____

Reporting Laboratory Address & Phone #: _____

SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Sample Collector Name: _____

Authorized Representative/Certified Laboratory Employee Lab Certification ID #: _____

Sample Type: **NOTE: Only raw or untreated water samples meet the requirements of the PWTA regulations N.J.A.C. 7:9E.**

a.) Indicate Specific Location of Sample Collected: _____

b.) Type of Treatment Device(s) Installed (if known): _____

⁺ Primary Drinking Water contaminants are those contaminants that have Maximum Contaminant Levels or Action Levels established to protect health. The Primary Drinking Water contaminants are coliform bacteria, nitrate (total), lead, the volatile organic compounds, arsenic, mercury and gross alpha. The standards for primary contaminants are the maximum permissible levels allowed in drinking water based on ingesting the drinking water over the course of a lifetime.

⁺⁺ Secondary Drinking Water contaminants are those contaminants that have Recommended Upper Limits or Optimum Ranges established to protect against those properties that adversely effect the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. The Secondary Drinking Water contaminants are iron, manganese and pH.

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SUMMARY OF WELL WATER TEST RESULTS:

Required Test Parameters	Result	Units	Applicable Standard (Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level or Recommended Limit)	Standard Exceeded (Y/N)	Laboratory Certification ID #	Analytical Method
Microbial Parameters						
Total Coliform		Pres/Abs	Absent			
Fecal Coliform*		Pres/Abs	Absent			
<i>E. coli</i> *		Pres/Abs	Absent			
Metals						
Arsenic [#]		ug/l	5 ug/l			
Mercury [^]		ug/l	2 ug/l			
Lead**		ug/l	5 ug/l **			
Iron		mg/l	0.3 mg/l			
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l			
General Chemistry						
pH		pH units	6.5-8.5 (optimum range)			
Nitrate		ug/l	10,000 ug/l			
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Benzene		ug/l	1 ug/l			
Carbon Tetrachloride		ug/l	2 ug/l			
Chlorobenzene		ug/l	50 ug/l			
Dichlorobenzene (1,2-)		ug/l	600 ug/l			
Dichlorobenzene (1,3-)		ug/l	600 ug/l			
Dichlorobenzene (1,4-)		ug/l	75 ug/l			
Dichloroethane (1,1-)		ug/l	50 ug/l			
Dichloroethane (1,2-)		ug/l	2 ug/l			
Dichloroethene (1,1-)		ug/l	2 ug/l			
Dichloroethene (cis 1,2-)		ug/l	70 ug/l			
Dichloroethene (trans 1,2-)		ug/l	100 ug/l			
Methylene Chloride		ug/l	3 ug/l			
Dichloropropane		ug/l	5 ug/l			
Ethylbenzene		ug/l	700 ug/l			
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether		ug/l	70 ug/l			
Naphthalene		ug/l	300 ug/l			
Styrene		ug/l	100 ug/l			
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)		ug/l	1 ug/l			
Tetrachloroethene		ug/l	1 ug/l			
Toluene		ug/l	1,000 ug/l			
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)		ug/l	9 ug/l			
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-)		ug/l	30 ug/l			
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-)		ug/l	3 ug/l			
Trichloroethene		ug/l	1 ug/l			
Vinyl Chloride		ug/l	2 ug/l			
Xylenes (total)		ug/l	1,000 ug/l			
Radiological Parameters						
Gross Alpha (initial)~		PCi/l	5 pCi/l~	Not Applicable		
Gross Alpha (final)~		PCi/l	15 pCi/l			

UNITS: Pres/Abs=presence or absence; ug/l= micrograms per liter (also known as parts per billion); mg/l=milligrams per liter (also known as parts per million); pCi/l=picocuries per liter; su=standard units.

* If total coliform bacteria are detected then additional analyses are required to determine the specific type (fecal or *E. coli*) present. Fecal coliform or *E. coli* analysis are not required if total coliform sample results indicate the absence of total coliform bacteria.

** The results of a "flushed" raw (untreated) water sample, which is required by the Private Well Testing Act regulations, should be compared to the Ground Water Quality Standard of 5 ug/l found at N.J.A.C.7: 9-6 et seq. The Lead Action Level of 15 ug/l applies to a one liter first-draw tap sample collected from a cold water kitchen or bathroom tap/sink in which the water has remained motionless in the plumbing system for at least six hours [40 CFR 141.86(b)(2)].

This type of standing-water sample is NOT required by the Private Well Testing Act regulations.

Arsenic analysis is required only in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Union Counties.. A new MCL of 5 ug/l (ppb) took effect on January 23, 2006.

^ Mercury analysis is required only in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, Ocean, and Salem Counties.

~ Gross alpha particle activity testing will be required in Cumberland and Gloucester Counties starting March 15, 2003; Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Salem Counties starting September 16, 2003; Cape May, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties starting March 16, 2004. If the initial Gross alpha particle count exceeds 5 pCi/l a second count is required according to the Method. The MCL for Gross alpha particle activity is 15 pCi/l.

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ADDITIONAL SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Coliform Analyses:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Volatile Organics:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Inorganics:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

pH Analysis:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Gross Alpha Analyses:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Date(s) All Analyses Received by Reporting Lab from Subcontracted Lab (if applicable): _____

CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS:

I certify in writing that all sampling, analyses, and reporting performed herein, comply with all requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:9E and N.J.A.C. 7:18, and hereby certify that this laboratory is in compliance with all laboratory certification and quality control procedures and requirements as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:18.

Laboratory Manager or Designee

Date

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

I. Treatment Options

Listed below are the common treatments available to homeowners having well contamination above a Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level or Recommended Limit. The goal of water treatment is the removal of contaminants to levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level or Recommended Limit. For additional information on home treatment devices contact your local/county health department or the NJDEP Private Well Testing Act Hotline at **1-866-4PW-TEST** or visit the Private Well Testing Act webpage at: www.state.nj.us/dep/pwta for links to other appropriate websites, such as National Sanitation Foundation www.nsf.org or USEPA's drinking water website www.epa.gov/safewater. You may also call the USEPA Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 to obtain a copy of USEPA's pamphlet entitled "Home Water Treatment Units" (WH-550A). All treatment devices must be properly maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations to ensure operating efficiency in removing contaminants. As noted below, not all treatment devices remove every contaminant; there may be more than one device installed if multiple contaminants exist in the drinking water. Water treatment companies may be found by consulting the yellow pages of your local area phone book.

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SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR HOMEOWNERS

Treatment Type	Contaminants Treated
Activated Carbon Filtration	Some Organic Chemicals
	Taste
	Trihalomethanes
	Some Pesticides
	Odor
Air Stripping	Volatile Organic Compounds (higher concentrations)
	Iron (with filtration)
	Hydrogen Sulfide
	Radon Gas
Chlorinators	Bacteria (Coliform)
	Microbiological Contamination
Distillation	All Inorganic Chemicals (i.e., Nitrate, Sodium Chloride)
	Some Organic Chemicals
Ion Exchange	Hard Water (Water Softening)
	Manganese
	Some Heavy Metals
	Calcium
	Iron
Reverse Osmosis	Certain Organic Chemicals
	Nitrates
	Dissolved Solids/Metals
Mechanical Filtration	Turbidity
	Dirt
	Sediment
	Particulates (Loose Scale)
Bottled Water	Temporary Solution to Aesthetic Problems & Emergency Situations
KDF-55 with pH adjustment	Mercury
Ultraviolet Radiation	Bacteria (Coliform)
	Microbiological Contamination

II. Health Effects

Drinking water standards are established to protect consumers of drinking water from both adverse health effects (primary drinking water standards) and from qualities that make the water unpalatable (secondary drinking water standards). Both NJDEP and USEPA set drinking water standards; those in effect in New Jersey can be found at www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply. Both NJDEP and USEPA periodically review this list and add or subtract contaminants based on new scientific information. Standard setting is summarized in a brochure entitled "Standards for Safe Drinking Water In New Jersey" available by calling **1-866-4PW-TEST**.

There are several resources available to assist in interpreting your test results. An informative booklet explaining drinking water results written by Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service entitled "Interpreting Drinking Water Quality Analysis - What do the Numbers Mean? - 5th edition" is available at www.rce.rutgers.edu/pubs/pdfs/e214.pdf. Health effects information developed by the USEPA is summarized at www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html. The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, in conjunction with NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and Division of Science Research and Technology, has developed a series of brochures for drinking water and health that can be found at www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/hhazweb/edmat.html.

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III. Recommendations for Additional Testing

The Private Well Testing Act regulations require well water samples to be collected from untreated or "raw" water. Raw water quality represents the well water quality. Additional water testing may be conducted to determine the effectiveness of a water treatment system or to determine if the distribution system (pipes) may be contributing additional contamination. In those cases sampling of treated or finished water at the tap is recommended. This additional testing of treated water is not required under the Private Well Testing Act regulations. For example, testing of finished water to determine the effectiveness of a treatment system to remove contaminants for a known, pre-existing water quality problem would be desirable. Below are recommendations for additional testing.

Scenario One: There is an existing treatment system or device installed at the house or building due to a known pre-existing water quality problem and raw water testing indicates that one or more parameters are above a Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level, or Recommended Limit. NJDEP recommends that a second water sample be collected for the parameter(s) of concern at a location after the treatment system or device at a primary tap to insure that the system or device is working properly in removing or reducing the contaminants to below the applicable Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level, or Recommended Limit.

Scenario Two: After testing, total and fecal coliform bacteria are found to be above the Maximum Contaminant Level. The well is subsequently treated via chlorine disinfection. Re-testing is recommended after a chlorine residual can no longer be detected to insure the effectiveness of the treatment.

Scenario Three: [FOR LEAD ANALYSIS ONLY] (**Note:** The Private Well Testing Act regulations require that a "flushed" sample be collected for lead analysis meaning the well water was run to remove any water that may have been in contact with the plumbing for an extended period of time). **In scenario three**, the flushed, untreated sample, collected at the tap, indicates there is lead contamination greater than 5 ug/l. The state's ground water quality standard of 5 ug/l is the more appropriate standard to apply to a "flushed" water sample rather than the drinking water Action Level of 15 ug/l, which is based on sampling drinking water that has been allowed to remain in the plumbing for at least six hours.

If the interested party wants to better evaluate the level of potential lead contamination from the plumbing system, a "first draw" (non-flushed) sample should also be analyzed for lead. This "first draw" water sample may likely contain the highest level of lead to which one is likely to be exposed. The results of this sample should be compared to the lead Action Level of 15 ug/l. Results above 15 ug/l mean that there is a source of lead in the home plumbing system. The interested party may install treatment to make the water less corrosive and less likely to dissolve lead from the plumbing; may attempt to locate the source of the lead and remove it from the home plumbing system or may choose to run the water through the plumbing (or selected faucets) each morning to insure that the standing water is flushed through the pipes and is not consumed.

IV. Remediation/Treatment Funding Sources

- A.) The **Spill Fund Program** administered by the Bureau of Contract and Fund Management within the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection offers help to innocent parties suffering from direct or indirect damages resulting from the discharge of a *hazardous substance*. A property owner may file a claim for reimbursement for most of the expenses incurred to install a treatment device for a potable well or to connect to a public water supply because of a hazardous substance in the well water. A claimant has **1 year** from the date he/she learns that the well is contaminated above standards to file a claim. There are specific requirements and guidelines for filing claims with the Spill Fund. For more information, please contact the NJDEP-Bureau of Contract and Fund Management at: 609-777-0101 or visit their website at: www.state.nj.us/dep/srp or you may write to the BCFM: NJDEP-BCFM/Spill Fund, P.O. Box 413, 401 E. State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0413.
- B.) The **New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency** (NJHMFA) has a Potable Water Loan Program that is available to owners of single family residences whose source of potable water exceeds the State of New Jersey's Primary Drinking Water Standards, including lead and mercury. In addition, the loan program covers iron and manganese although these contaminants do not have Primary Drinking Water Standards. For further information, please contact the NJHMFA Hotline at 1-800-NJHOUSE (1-800-654-6873) or they may be reached at: P.O. Box 18550, 637 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, N.J. 08650-2085 or on the web at: www.state.nj.us/dca/hmfa